

1040. L. 2
DIRECTIONS
FOR
BREEDING
GAME COCKS:

WITH THE
METHODS OF TREATING THEM

From the Time they are Hatched, till fit to fight.

INCLUDING
INSTRUCTIONS

*For the choice of a Cock and Hens to Breed from;
Place to Breed at; and Remarks worthy
Observation previous to fighting*
A MATCH;

Articles for a Cock Match; Key to a Match Bill; Rules
and Orders in Cocking, abided by at the Cock-Pit Royal,
Westminster, &c.

WITH
CALCULATIONS FOR BETTING,
Being the Result of many Years Experience;

L O N D O N:
PRINTED FOR J. MACGOWAN, NO 27, PATER-
NOSTER ROW.
MDCCLXXX,

DIRECTIONS
FOR
BREEDING
GAME COCKS:

WITH THE
METHODS OF REARING THEM

THESE
INSTRUCTIONS

THE CHOICE OF A COCK AND HEN IS FIRST
TO BE IN BREEDING, AND REARING
OBSERVATION PREVIOUS TO REARING
A MATCH

THE CHOICE OF A COCK AND HEN IS FIRST
TO BE IN BREEDING, AND REARING
OBSERVATION PREVIOUS TO REARING
A MATCH

WITH
CALCULATIONS FOR BETTING

THESE THE RULES OF THE GAME ARE

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR J. MADDISON, NO. 17, PATERN-
OSTER ROW.
MDCCCXXII.

DIRECTIONS

FOR

BREEDING GAME COCKS.

Printed at the Press of the
J. A. 2

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATE.

THE winner represented in the plate, was an elegant ginger cock, bred by Mr. B--d--l, but having had his wing broke in a battle, he gave him to a friend, and the cock afterwards became the property of a Mr. T--yl--r, for whom he won several battles, particularly this his last, (which he won when almost worn out) with the loss of one spur (early in the contest), against a cock he was not matched to fight; the party taking the advantage of shewing one cock, and fighting another, which they had the modesty to own after the battle was over.

Entered at Stationers Hall according
to Act of Parliament.

DIRECTIONS

BREEDING GAME COCKS.

MANY gentlemen who follow the diversion of fighting cocks, by not being well acquainted with the methods concerning breeding them, are prevented from enjoying the most desirable part of the fancy; therefore, the result of many years experience upon that subject, I humbly hope, will be well received by all lovers of the sport, or any other persons who have the curiosity to read the following pages.

The choice of a cock should be from a strain which has behaved well, that is, from those who have always won the odd battle when equally matched; it is a general opinion among persons who are

well acquainted with the fancy, that cocks capable of so doing are good ones. I have known persons who absolutely have been out of humour with their sport, and parted with them, because they did not all win, without reflecting on the probability there was of other gentlemen having as good cocks as themselves, and who placed as much dependance on them. I have known some people who have only bred a few just to fight for a dinner, change their breed by reason of a cock's losing his second battle; not considering the hurt he might have received in his first, nor the great odds there are against any cock winning twice. For instance, I have seen cocks, that to all appearances won the first time they fought very easy, yet have been very much hurt, and in their second battle, after a few blows, stood still and been beat. Neither is this the only thing against a cock's winning twice; for after having fought the battle he was matched for, it seldom happens but he is neglected; yet an opportunity offering to fight him in the course of eight or ten days, he receives a hurry with another cock in the pens, and because his goodness makes him spar well for some two or three minutes, it is concluded he is fit to fight, and if he has to combat with a cock that has never fought, and well to fight, it is almost certain he will be beat, though perhaps a much better cock in blood

BREEDING GAME COCKS.

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It sometimes happens during the course of a battle, particularly if one of the cocks is blinded, that the better gets a blow in the hand, which will prevent him using it for three or four days; judge then what a situation one of these poor animals must be in from the number of wounds he must consequently receive during a smart battle of fifteen or twenty minutes; yet, if a good cock in blood, he will appear as if he had not been hurt: but never trust to appearances of this sort, for be assured, after a cock has fought a hard battle, he will not be fit to fight again the same season; and very often, after you have been at the expense and trouble of keeping him at his walk another year, he will only lose your money, by reason of his having received some hurt in his first battle, which he has never been able to get the better of, and which the best judges could not discover.

I remember a circumstance of this kind happening to a neighbouring gentleman, who having entered into an agreement to fight a week's play, at a very short notice, and not being able to get a sufficient number of cocks he could depend upon, had the temerity to weigh in some of his own stags, of about ten or eleven months old, and it so happened that one of them had to fight against the cock the other

party depended most upon winning; but after a doubtful and bloody contest for near half an hour, contrary to the opinion of every one present, the stag came off victorious, which so elated his master, that he sent him to one of his best walks to run till the next season; but what was very extraordinary, he moulted from a dark red to a very light ginger pile. This strange metamorphose we were totally at a loss to account for, when we were informed by a person who spoke pertinently upon the subject, that it was owing to his having been so severely handled in his battle, that he had seen two or three instances of the same kind; and at the same time advised my friend never to fight him again, for it was almost reduced to a certainty that he would be beat if he happened to fall in weight with a good cock. But this piece of advice my friend did not attend to, having him weighed in the very next match he made, and in which he met with the fate his master had been forewarned of (making hardly any defence), although as well to fight, with regard to the feeding part, as it was possible for a cock to be.

But losing the battle money, and betts to a considerable amount, were not the only losses my friend met with on this occasion, for he had turned down four of his best hens to him, so that he lost a whole

season from them, besides the expense of bringing up between twenty and thirty chickens, until they were near eight months old, whose necks I think he acted very wisely in breaking, not choosing to trust to that expression so often made use of by inexperienced fanciers, "They may be good."

It is probable this mode of reasoning may be objected to, particularly by some who have been fortunate enough to have bred good chickens from a cock that has fought several times; also by those who have had cocks that have won several battles. Yet, I have known cocks that have fought several times get good chickens, but then they have had an elegance of make, and a remarkable sound constitution to recommend them; and indeed if they had not been possessed of something very rare to be found in the common run of cocks, I am sure a person of judgment would never have bred from them. As to cocks winning several battles, I must own that it sometimes happens that a cock will win three or four seasons running in regular matches, or win a welch main*, but then he must be a very severe striker;

* A Welch main is when sixteen cocks, which must exceed a certain weight, are to fight for a prize; and the method to match them is, when they are weighed, to

and for another's winning seven or eight battles in a season, it ought to be considered what he has had to fight against, a parcel of half-bred, ill-walked, dung-hill things; or else some young fanciers have been prevailed upon to fight chickens against him, or cocks much under his weight; when if he had had a fresh cock come against him only the second time he fought, of equal weight and goodness, and as well to fight, it is very great odds but he must have been beat.

After this digression, let us return to describe the properties a cock ought to be possessed of that is bred from: and having before remarked that you should be well acquainted with the stock he sprung from, the next object you must pay an attention to, is to be assured he is perfectly sound; which to find out is rather difficult; but the best method I can advise is

see that none of them exceeds the weight specified; those that fall nearest each other fight, which consequently makes eight battles: then the eight winners fight again, which makes four battles; and the four winners, two battles; and the two winners, one battle. So that one cock is obliged to win four times to come off victorious: and the same method with regard to matching those that are nearest in weight, is observed every time they fight.

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Strictly to observe his manner of feeding, for if he will eat corn enough to make his crop very hard, and digest it quickly, it is a sure sign his constitution is good; as it is that he is rotten, if he eats but little, and has a bad digestion.

There are also other methods to be observed on this occasion, such as running him down in a field, or to spar him with another cock, when if he turns black in the face, at either of these exercises, you may be certain he is not sound; but to make sure try these, and every other method you can devise; for it is impossible to be too particular in this article.

As to the exterior qualifications, his head should be thin and long, or if short, very taper, with a large full eye; his beak crooked and stout, his neck thick and long, (for a cock with a long neck has a great advantage in his battle, particularly if his antagonist is one of those kind of cocks that will fight at no other place but the head); his body short and compact, with a round breast (as a sharp breasted cock carries a great deal of useless weight about him, and never has a fine fore-hand); his thighs firm and thick, and placed well up to the shoulder (for when a cock's thighs hang dangling behind him, be assured he never can maintain a long battle); his legs long

and thick, and if they correspond with the colour of his beak I think it a perfection; and his feet should be broad and thin, with very long claws.

With regard to his carriage, he should be upright, but not stiffly so; his walk should be stately, with his wings in some measure extended, and not plod along as I have seen some cocks do, with their wings upon their backs like geese.

As to the colour he is of, I think it immaterial, for there are good cocks of all colours; but he should be thin of feathers, and they short and very hard, which is another proof of his being healthy, as on the contrary, if he has many, and those soft and long, it favours much of his having a bad constitution.

A cock possessed of all these qualifications, supposing him in a condition to fight, ought not to weigh more than four pounds eight or ten ounces; for if you breed from a cock that weighs five pounds and upwards, and your hens are of a good size, which they ought to be, the cocks they produce, if well walked will be too large to fight within the articles and this will be a great loss to the breeder; neither should they weigh much less than the weight I have mentioned, for if he is not greatly superior in size

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The hens you put him with, the produce will not have that share of bone they should have; and consequently if they fight against well bred cocks they will lose a great deal in match, which every one that follows this fancy knows the result of, or at least should do.

Having mentioned the requisites for the choice of a cock, be certain the hens you intend him to breed with are sound; which to find out, use the same methods that I have mentioned to be made use of with a cock; also be assured there has not been the least want in their race for many generations past. As to other qualifications with regard to feather, make, and shape, they should exactly correspond with the cock's, except their bodies, which should be roomy behind, for the production of large eggs.

The next thing to be considered is the place for you to breed at; this should at least be near half a mile from any house where fowls are kept, for fear of having your hens trod by other cocks, which is often the case if they ramble within sight of each other: likewise it should be a considerable distance from any wood or coppice; that is, it ought to be so, that there would not be a probability of their coming near it, for the vermin that infest those places will destroy your chickens; and sometimes it affords

an opportunity for a fox to run away with your cock, or one of your hens during the day time.

If your situation is on a dry gravelly soil, it is the better, and as you must by no means breed at a place where there is not a constant spring of clear water, contrive if you can to let it run off in a small stream by the house, if ever so inconsiderable; by which means your fowls will always have clean water without any trouble; but if you are obliged to draw the water out of your well with a bucket, be attentive to give it them fresh very often.

It is the prevailing opinion among many persons who are fanciers, that a farm house is a good place to breed game chickens, because of the many out-houses and stables for them to take shelter in during bad weather, and thinking as they are threshing the greatest part of the year, there will be always food for them. It is true, dry places where they may amuse themselves when it rains are very convenient, but buying them corn should be of no moment to a gentleman who wishes to see his cocks cut a figure in a match.

As it is probable the Reader would wish to know my objections against breeding at a farm-house; the

because people in general keep a number of hogs, geese, and ducks, which foul all the water about the place, and unless chickens have clean water, they will never make thorough sound cocks. Neither do I think it a good walk for a cock, on account of the many hens that are usually kept at these places; for it must be understood, by his having so great a variety he will debilitate himself; and to clear up this point, is only determining whether a debilitated person is able to go through the same exercises as one who has never entered into any debaucheries. Also, as I have observed already concerning the water, it is absolutely necessary that cocks and hens should have clean water, as well as chickens, if you mean to keep them sound *. But to finish the description of the situation you should choose to breed at, let the place where they are to roost in be dry, and free from any offensive smells; as to the size of it, it is not very material, you do not let it be too small, nor the roosting perch

I do not mean to deter people from eating fowls when they are not sound, for they really eat the better for it, and which may easily be known by killing two chickens of the same age, letting one be thriving and hardy, and the other rather weakly. Now permit them both to be fed exactly alike, and when they are brought to table, the thriving chicken will look black and eat hard, the other tender, and appear delicately white.

too thick for them to gripe, nor higher than they can ascend and descend with ease; which will prevent them from having swelled feet, a defect that should be carefully guarded against; it being looked upon so detrimental, that feeders have refused to accept them, when they have been perfect in every other respect; which consequently must be a great loss to those who only breed cocks to lend.

In the beginning of February put your cock and hens together, and not before, taking care that your hen has not been with any cock since they laid the last clutch of eggs; also regulate the number you put down according to the quantity of chickens you want to breed, but never put more than four to one cock, and let them be sisters, for by putting different sorts together, you never can breed with any certainty: likewise I think it necessary you should pay attention to how they agree, for if the cock takes dislike to any one of the hens (as it is sometimes the case), take her up, for you had better lose breeding with her a season, than to have chickens when there is the least probability of their turning out badly.

Before your hens begin to lay, provide separate nests for them, for if there is only one, and they generally want to lay about the same time,

the day, it will occasion them to drop their eggs in improper places, and sometimes to quarrel: likewise let them be as far asunder as the breeding place will admit of.

The first egg they lay, as it generally runs a great deal smaller than the rest of the clutch, I would not have you save, but let it be marked and left for a nest egg; this done, take all the others out of the nest the same day they are layed, and put them in a box with bran, taking care they are not thrown about or changed; for some persons who breed cocks think it no harm to get possession of another's strain (no matter by what means), if they believe they are better than their own; but to be certain if this happens, write your name upon every egg you mean to save, directly as you take it out of the nest, which is the hardest mark to counterfeit, and which, though your eggs may be stolen, will prevent your being deceived.

When your hens begin to grow broody, do not save any more of their eggs, but leave them in the nest, as it will entice them to sit the sooner: and my reason for your acting in this manner, is, that after they shew a desire of wanting to sit, they are never in perfect health, which may be perceived by their

countenance turning white, the shrivelling of their combs, and by their screaming when the cock comes near them; nor will they ever permit him to tread them but when he does it by surprise; therefore, it is not likely the chickens those eggs produce, could possess the spirit that chickens produced from eggs layed by the hens when they are in full health; and it is really my opinion, this is the reason why two sorts of chickens (some very good ones, and others but indifferent) have been hatched at the same time from the produce of one cock and hen; and if it has happened that the eggs layed while she was in health have been destroyed during the time of sitting, and those layed by her after she began to grow broody preserved, the hen or cock, or perhaps both, have had their necks broke for breeding bad chickens, when at the same time, it has not been their demerit but the person whose care they were entrusted to.

Having made these remarks with regard to the eggs the most proper to sit on: it is probable you will want to have two clutches of chickens from each of your hens; in a proper season to effect which, do not let them sit upon the first clutch of eggs they lay, but provide hens for that purpose, whether dunghill or game is not very material, but I think the former is to be preferred, as by their being less apt to quar-

el, the chickens will not run so much danger of being trod to death; but make yourself thoroughly assured they have not got that fatal distemper called the roope.

When you set them, let their nests be made in large earthen pans, at least a foot and a half from the ground, with clean straw rubbed soft, which will prevent their being annoyed by vermin, for I have known hens actually killed by swarms of small insects that have found means to get at them when they have been set in old boxes or tubs; which accidents pans will entirely prevent. As to the number of eggs you put under each hen, they ought not to exceed twelve; for a hen seldom hatches more than that number of chickens if she sit upon seventeen, by reason of her not being able to give them all the proper degree of heat they require; and very often by having so many, spoils them all: neither do I think it necessary you should pay any attention to setting an odd number, such superstitious notions having been long abolished in great cities, and really if they were in small villages, it would be a great proof of the people's good sense.

I must next caution you not to set your strange hens where the others can get at them, as their wanting

to sit would occasion the eggs to be broke; and if they did not want to sit, they would quarrel, which would be attended with the same loss. Also to have plenty of victuals and water be always near the hens that are sitting; and if the place where they sit is floored, provide a quantity of gravel, by which means they will be able to eat, drink, and trim themselves at their pleasure.

As you will take the eggs from any one of your breeding hens that wants to sit, you must at the same time confine her, or else she will become very troublesome, by getting into one of the other hen's nests, and so prevent her from coming to lay: and as this in all probability may occasion them to quarrel, you should take great care to prevent it; for very often when they begin fighting, they never run peaceably together afterwards. Besides, there are other ill consequences attend their quarrelling, for if the two hens that have quarrelled happened to be mistresses over the others, and get the least disfigured, they will be attacked by them, and if they are not parted very soon, it will hinder them from laying any more that season, and sometimes they entirely spoil one another. To prevent these disagreeable circumstances, when any one of them wants to sit, and it is not agreeable to you she should, keep her under

mate close to the spot where you always feed your
hens, until such time as her heat for sitting is gone
off, which will not hurt her, if she has a dry place
to stand in should it rain, and which you may pro-
vide her, by putting something over that end of the
estate where she roosts; for was you to separate them
in such a manner as they could not see each other, when
you put them together again it would occasion a
quarrel, and as I have informed you of the conse-
quences attending such a thing, you should spare no
pains to guard against it.

Now, Sir, suppose all your hens have laid their
first clutch of eggs, and gone off wanting to sit, when
they begin to lay their second clutch, just proceed in
the same manner as you did with the first, only with
this difference, of letting them sit on their own eggs;
or by no means let them lay a third clutch before
you permit them to sit, as they will be weakened by
such a proceeding very much: neither do I think the
chickens would be so good; for it must be under-
stood you made a trespass upon nature in not per-
mitting them to sit the first time they wanted, and not
by this, but the season would get too far advanced;
being the prevailing opinion of all good judges
that chickens bred to fight should be hatched in the

latter end of March, or in the months of April and May. And indeed experience will shew the necessity there is of abiding by this observation; for if chickens are hatched in February, or the beginning of March without the season is remarkably mild, it is a great chance but half of them die: besides, the trouble you will be at in keeping them in the house, that do live, thrive so slowly by reason of their being cramped with the cold when young, that the other chickens hatched in April or May, by never having any illness, will be much finer in every respect before the end of July; and as it is not good policy to fight a match of chickens, there is no occasion for them to be hatched so early, being equal as forward to fight as cocks bred in April or May. Nor can any person, who is not well acquainted with breeding, conceive the amazing difference there will be between a clutch of chickens hatched in April or May, and one hatched in July, or August, although from the same cock and hens; for as those bred in the spring will run cocks (to make use of some phrases made by sportsmen) high upon their light fleshed, and large boned; when those bred in the summer will be quite the reverse, and consequently will have to fight (if his antagonist was bred in a proper season) a much larger cock, though heavier than himself.

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As one-and-twenty days is the time allotted for a hen to hatch her chickens in, I must acquaint you, that your eggs are set as soon as you have a sufficient number laid, they will hatch the twentieth day, and when the weather has been remarkably warm, I have known them begin hatching the nineteenth. These remarks I make, that you may be attentive, and take the chickens from her as they hatch, for if you do not, and they should not hatch nearly together, she will leave off sitting so close as she should do, after two or three are out of the shell, and consequently, if she does, the rest must perish. The chickens that are taken from the hen, while the rest are hatching, must be kept warm, which you may do, by putting them in a nest made of wool, and covered with a blanket, taking care at the same time that they are put in a place where the hen cannot hear them, for if she does, she will leave off sitting immediately, and fly to the place where they are.

If you have four hens hatch chickens in the course of three or four days, and each hen upon an average has not more than ten, take the chickens from one, and divide them amongst the other three, which you may do in an evening, after they have been sometime at brood; and the hens they are put to, will nurse them

the morning following, in the same manner as those they hatched themselves; but should they not have above eight each, you may let them all be brought up by two hens, which will save you the expense and trouble of keeping four, as two will answer the same purpose; besides, your chickens will not have so many enemies.

If it is dry weather and the sun shines, you may put your chickens out of doors the next day after they are hatched, placing your hens under crates, to prevent them rambling too far; but if the weather is cold, and the ground wet, keep them in a room, and confine the hens in the same manner supposing they were out, which will occasion them to hover the chickens much oftener than if they had their liberty; but be sure there is space enough for the chickens to get into the crates, because if they are obliged to squeeze in, it will make them grow long bodied, as will their often going between garden rails, which they will do, if there are any near, and they cannot fly over.

I have heard many persons declare, who could have had no experience in breeding fowls, that they did not think it necessary that a hen should be confined while her chickens were young, and had just

safe enough to say, that nature never designed it; but let me tell those naturalists (naturals I may call them), if a hen should lay a clutch of eggs feebly in January, as it is not uncommon for young hens to lay in that month and sit upon them, consequently, if there are any chickens hatched, it must be in February, when if she is not taken in doors, but left to range where she pleases, I am confident that the cold northerly winds and wet weather, which are usual at that season of the year, will destroy every one of them.

Breeders differ very much with respect to the food that is given chickens for the first ten or twelve days after they are hatched, but I have always found them thrive best when fed with bread and egg, mixed in the same manner as for young canary birds; and if it happens to be wet weather, that you are obliged to keep them in a room, give them once a-day some slices of raw mutton or beef to pick, for as they are deprived by being confined, of the insects and worms they are always picking up when ranging about in the fields, it is necessary they should have some meat, and when given them in this manner, I think it is better than when it is cut for them, as it not only helps to digest their other food quick, but affords them exercise and amusement.

It is requisite you should pay great attention to changing their water very often, for as it is given them in very shallow vessels they soon make it dirty by frequently running through it, whether in a room or out of doors: besides, when the hen is out, as she should always be placed where the sun shines, the water gets warm by there only being such a small quantity, which is very disagreeable to them, so much that they have refused drinking it; when the instant you have given them fresh water, they have drank it, they have been sick, which ought to be prevented.

When your chickens are a fortnight old, begin feeding them on barley, and let your hens have the liberty; but if you should not have the convenience of a running water, take care to place the vessel from which they are to drink the shady side of the house, and the oftener you change their water the better, likewise I would have you feed your chickens from a place where there is gravel, which may be effected by having three or four cart loads of the soil thrown up in the same manner as a bank which separates two fields, and at feeding time scatter the barley on both sides of it, which in some measure will prevent your hens from beating each other, chickens, likewise the early clutches from worrying the latter ones. It will also be of great service to

birds keeping them found, for as they cannot help
ing, in wet weather, a quantity of whatever soil
r corn is scattered upon, you may be assured gra-
is the wholesomest. Be sure also that they do
drink any soap suds, or get to any filthy places;
if they do, it engenders distempers in them which
often turn to that fatal one the roope, a disease
which I have heard many remedies, but never
and any so effectual as breaking their necks; and
which method every person should take, as soon as
they are certain any one has that disorder. My rea-
son for saying when they are certain, is, that some
persons think fowls have the roope, when they have
only a matter, resembling water, running from their
nostrils (which is occasioned by a cold); and though
this, for certain, is the first stage of that distemper,
if you change their walk, and take care of them,
they will recover without being so much hurt as
to prevent their being bred from. I have likewise
known fowls which have not had their constitution
hurt, although their heads have been swelled by a
cold, that cores have been cut out from under their
skins, but this has been a sudden attack, and as sud-
den a recovery; for, rest yourself assured, if they do
not lose their running upon changing their walk, and
if their comb becomes thick and flinks, they have got the roope,

and the best way to use them when that happens, have informed you already.

The proper times to feed your chickens, are in the morning when you let them out*, at noon, and about an hour before you let them go to roost; and do not give them more at once than they can eat that is, do not let there be victuals always upon the gravel, for if you do, they will not take that exercise which is necessary they should, no more than they will if they are kept too long without feeding; and to explain the necessity there is for acting in this manner, is only to figure to yourself when you have

* For by no means let them have a hole to go in and out when they please, but in the day time let the door of their roosting place stand open, by which if you have no other outhouse, they will have a place of shelter in inclement weather; and after they are gone to roost lock it up, which will prevent their being disturbed or run away with in the night by a fox, or any other vermin that prey upon poultry. Counting them every morning, if you have a great number, will enable you to find out quickly if there are any missing, and though you should not have the good fortune to recover them, by finding it out so soon you will have it in your power to prevent any more going that way, before the loss becomes too great.

been obliged to wait an hour or two longer for your dinner than usual, how incapable you have found yourself during that time even to undertake any thing so trifling; as on the other hand, when you have been at a table where a great number of delicacies have induced you to eat more than nature required, you must have found yourself equally incapable of doing any one thing except to sleep.

If your breeding hens have all got chickens, as it is probable they may by sitting on their second clutches of eggs, take up your cock, and put him to another work; for by the hens being engaged, and not accompanying him, he will get vicious and morose, and perhaps beat the chickens, who by being young and unable to bear his blows, will pine away and die; besides, by his being sent away, the hens will take care of them much longer. As soon as you can well distinguish the different species between the chickens, break the necks of all the pullets, except you mean to save any to breed from; for as you must break their necks when they are three or four months old, think the trouble you will be at in keeping them so long, and to feed them as you do the rest, will be more than they are worth for the table; besides, as you breed them to have so much bone, the expense you have been at for barley will buy chickens that

will eat much better. But supposing your situation in life is such that the expense is not an object worth your notice, it would be diminishing their number which is very requisite, as it occasions them to thrive the faster. In fine, it would in all probability prevent your giving any away; for was you to be visited by any of your friends, their seeing so many pulled might induce them to solicit one, and if they are persons you would wish to oblige, you cannot deny their request; the consequence of which will be, if ever any of these gentlemen should take part in a matter against you, your cocks will have to fight against their own relations: which leads me to think, that gentlemen who follow this diversion should live with their friends as if they would one time or another become their enemies; and although this maxim may seem rather severe, yet I will venture to assert that was it adopted on many other occasions, it would be found a very necessary one.

When your chickens want to go to roost, let the perches you provide for them be round and covered with woollen cloth, which will prevent their growing crooked breasted*, neither should it be thick

* When a cock is called crooked breasted, it appears, when you have him in your hands, as if a piece

when they can gripe with ease, as that would occasion
 them to grow duck footed. This last article when
 it happens is a great detriment to them, by reason of
 their not being able to stand so firm in their battle
 as they otherwise would do, were their claws in a
 proper direction. The perches likewise should be
 placed no higher than they can ascend with ease,
 leaving them as they grow more able to fly, but ne-
 ver place them too high (that is, not higher than four
 or five feet till they are three months old), for fear it
 would occasion them to have swelled feet; and if
 the perches are not taken down the hens used to
 roost on, they will roost there again before the
 cockens are able to follow them, which will render
 them weak. If a cock has been cut out of his breast bone; and this proceeds
 from permitting them to roost, while growing, upon any
 thing sharp. But whether this be any detriment to them
 in their fighting, I will not pretend to determine, and
 can only say, the less out of their proper shape the better,
 as a distorted animal of any kind seldom possesses the
 strength as if he was perfect.
 It is when the short claw that should project out be-
 comes twisted, to keep their body upon an equal balance is twisted,
 in the same direction as the claw next to it; and
 is never a natural defect, but owing to letting them
 stand while young upon any thing flat.

the chickens uneasy, and as they will attempt it every time they go to roost; till they can accomplish their views, their wings or claws may be broke, which would entirely spoil them.

It is probable, nay I am certain you will be disagreeably perplexed on account of their fighting for master, particularly as you have so many, and I wish could point out a method that would entirely prevent them; for very often they fight until they tear the skin from one another's heads half way down the necks, and when this happens, sportsmen call them peeled pated, by reason that the feathers never grow afterwards where the skin has been broke; and this is so great a defect, that the opposite party may refuse to let them be weighed, alledging they have great advantage over a cock with a fair hackle; and if they should act in this manner, after you have been at the trouble and expense of bringing them up to cocks, (without you choose to sell them) you will be obliged to break their necks. There are also other ill consequences, if they are permitted to fight a long time, such as their getting seem eyed, cankered mouths; and to be explicit, sometimes they make another in such a condition as obliges you to kill them directly.

Now, Sir, to prevent their fighting from being attended with such disagreeable consequences, after they have begun, divide them into as many parties as you can, and separate apartments, leaving the strongest upon the ground, and when these have fully established their authority over each other (which you make them do in the course of two days, by holding which you find the weakest in your hand, and buffeting him with your handkerchief while the other strikes him, and if this wont do, confine him without victuals for a few hours until he is cold, when by his being stiff and sore, and the other fresh, after a blow or two he will not attack him again) you may put down the strongest from one of the parties that are shut up, so by being kept short of food, will submit directly to run under all those that are down; and when they are so far reconciled as to permit him to run amongst them, put down the strongest from another party, which will submit in the same manner; and by pursuing this method, in the course of a few days, you will be able to get them all down. When once settled, they will go very peaceably together, except by accident one of them should get disfigured, which if it is a thing should happen, and they do not seem to be perfectly reconciled, send him to another. Walk

for fear of a general quarrel. from I. A. NEWBORN

Do not permit the hens to run any longer with the chickens, than while they remain mistresses over them, but send them, and the pullets you have saved to another walk; as it will be in a season of the year your brood cock can be of no service, by putting him down with the chickens, he will be as good to them as a bell weather to a flock of sheep; besides, you will save a walk, and in this manner they will run peaceably together (if you prevent any hens from coming near them), until you want the walk for breeding at again. Be sure you get good walks for those to be made cocks of, but by no means put them down at farm houses, for reasons I have taken notice of before, nor at any place where there is the least probability of their getting to other cocks, for if you do, you may be assured of having them spoiled. In short, if they are not put to good walks, where they will have plenty of good corn and clean water, you had better break their necks. When you take them to their walks, cut off their combs, &c. as close as you can; and by following these methods, your brood walk will be clear for you to begin breeding, in proper time the next season.

Having mentioned about moving your hens to another walk, I must caution you not to put them down where there are any other hens, not even one

singlehill ones *, for though these will not fight long enough to do your hens any injury, they will disfigure them, which is as bad, because it will set them a fighting among themselves; and if you mean to breed from them the next season, it would certainly be better to let them run without a cock; for if they do not lay after they have begun to moult, till the clutch of eggs you would wish to set, you will not be certain to the father of your chickens.

I think it requisite you should know the goodness of those already bred before you breed another whole season from the same cock and hens, but do not throw them out as some persons do, who think if they are game they must be good ones; for instance, some gentlemen's cocks, although very good game, have been beat very easy only by half bred cocks, that have

But as it is common for game hens to crow, if they are well fed and kept a long time without a cock, you should better caution the person where you put them (particularly if they are of those kind of people who believe in omens), not to break their necks; for these same people think when hens crow, it is a sure sign some person in the house will die soon, (which to prevent, the poor people fall a sacrifice) when at the same time it is only occasioned by their being lustful.

been good strikers; whereas if they had made as good use of their heels as their antagonists, they would easily have made them run away. But to be ingenious, the method I would have you follow to find out their goodness, is to choose three or four that are shortest upon leg (because they are fittest to fight when stags), from those that were hatched in the early part of the season, and if you are concerned in a match about February or March, have them weighed in; but supposing you should not have anything to do with a match, lend them where you are sure they will be well looked after, and by staking the battle money they fight for, you may have them weighed to fight in the main, which I would have you do; and as you would not have lent them without its being a creditable match, they consequently will have to fight against good cocks. If you lend four, it is probable three may fight; but there are great odds that one does, and about an equal chance that two does; but let us suppose three fight, I think you would be to blame to back them, and indeed it would be judgment for you to lay against them for the amount of the battle money, for although your stags may be much better than the cocks they fight against, yet if it should be a long battle, the cock must win without a mere chance; which good sportsman never will trust to. I think it also requisite,

should inform yourself, if you can, whose cocks your
hens fight against, and what character they bear, for
so doing, you will be a better judge what your
hens are able to do; likewise, pay a strict attention
to their manner of fighting, for if they keep the battle
on an equal poise against good cocks, and only seem
to be beat by age, do not be out of humour, and
break the necks of those at their walks, as you may
expect great things from them when cocks. Supposing
they should behave in this manner, breed from the
same cock and hens again the next season, and should
they win the odd battle when cocks, be very care-
ful of your brood cock; for if you are, and by
keeping him from the hens during the latter part of
the season, you may breed from him seven or eight
years, as a cock that will get good chickens, being a
very valuable acquisition to a breeder.

But I do not mean, when I say you may breed from
your cock so many seasons, that it should always be
from the same hens, neither do I think there is any
reason to cross them every season, for if they are
good, be contented, (and do not let every cock you
fight a good battle, entice you to breed from
him), for by putting your young hens to your old
cock, and a young cock to your old hens, you may
keep them in their full vigour at least four years. But

never breed from stags nor pullets with your own ones; as no fowls can ever be possessed of every necessary requisite to breed from; until they have moulted twice; and when you do cross your breeds be very careful what sort you do it with, and the nearer the colour of your own the better, as the produce will run more regular in feather.

Now, Sir, permit me to recommend you to transact the business relative to trying your stags, without mentioning it even to the person that feeds them, which you may effect by cutting off the points of your stags heels when you take them from the walks, and sending them as cocks: but if he should have some suspicion they are stags (as it is probable he will, if he understands his business) and asks you, do not inform him, neither tell him they are your own breeding, or that they are all of one sort; by which means, whether they are good or bad, no person will be acquainted with it; for if they should turn out to be of the first rate, and you have told the feeder they are your own, and that you have a great many brothers, he tells his helpers, and they their companions, by which means, when your cocks come to fight the next year you will not be able to get a bet, without laying five to four, and supposing you lay an equal sum upon every battle, if your cocks do win three out of five

one day's fighting, you will be but just even in your bets; but if they should lose three out of five the next day, and you kept laying guineas, you would be a loser.

I think this is sufficient to show you, how necessary it is to act with secrecy. And to prevent any one from knowing that your cocks are all of one sort, when you mark your chickens, do it two or three different ways, but do not trust to your memory on this occasion, let it be ever so good, for by having two or three sorts, each marked in a different manner, may create confusion, if not inserted in a book.

Before I conclude this short Treatise, it will be requisite to make some necessary remarks, to be attended to by any gentleman that is going to fight a match. In fine, when any gentleman has an intention of fighting a match, no matter whether for one year or a week, before he comes to an agreement, he should visit all his walks, to see if his cocks are safe and in a condition fit to be taken up; if they are, the next thing to be considered is to secure a feeder, one whose cocks he has known to fight well during the course of many matches, and not by his only having the name of a good feeder, for many are called by that name who have little pretensions to it; and if

they have had the good fortune to win a match two, it has not been owing so much to their good feeding, as to the excellent string of cocks that have been sent in by the gentlemen who employed them. Likewise to secure a good setter-to, one whom you have seen often and know to be clever, for it is the same with this art as I have observed concerning feeding, many pretending to be adepts in it, who do not know when a cock wants rest, or when it should be made to fight. It must be understood, that the winning of a match chiefly depends upon these two persons, for I have known a good feeder, and a good setter-to, win a match with an indifferent string of cocks, against a bad feeder and setter-to with an excellent one; and as there are generally two who have more merit than any that pretend to this art, the person who secures them in his interest will consequently have a great advantage over his adversary.

THE END.

ORDERS AND RULES

FOR

C O C K I N G,

As abided by at the

COCK-PIT ROYAL

WESTMINSTER,

And at

NEWMARKET

D

ORDERS AND RULES

COCK IN C.

Ascribed by the

COCK-PIT ROYAL

MINISTER.

And at

NEW MARKET

ORDERS AND RULES

FOR

C O C K I N G.

ON the weighing morning, that person whose chance is to weigh last, is to set his cocks and number his pens, both main and byes, and leave the key of the pens upon the weighing table, (or the other party, if he pleases, may put a lock on the door) before any cock is put into the scale, and after the first pack of cocks are weighed, a person appointed to him that weighed first, shall go into the other pens to see that no other cocks are weighed but what are so set and numbered, provided they are within the articles of weight that the match specify; if not, to take the following cock or cocks, until the whole number of main and bye cocks are weighed through.

And after they are all weighed, you are to proceed as soon as possible to match them, beginning at the least weight first, and so on; and equal weights or nearest weights to be separated, provided by that separation a greater number of battles can be made and not otherwise; and all blanks, that is, choice cocks, are to be filled up on the weighing day, and the battles divided and struck off for each day's play as agreed on, and the cocks that weigh the least are to fight the first day, and so upwards.

At the time agreed on by both parties to begin fighting, the cocks that are to fight the first battle are brought upon the pit by the feeders, or their helpers; and after being examined, to see they answer the marks and colours specified in the match bill, they are given to the setters-to, who, after chopping them in hand, give them to the gentlemen who are called masters of the match (who always sit opposite to each other), when they turn them down upon the mat; and the setters-to are not to touch them, except they either hang in the mat, in each other, or get close to the edge of the pit, until they leave off fighting, while a person can tell forty.

When both cocks leave off fighting, until one of the setters-to, or a person appointed for telling

can tell forty gradually; then the setters-to are to make the nearest way to their cocks, and as soon as they have taken them up, to carry them into the middle of the pit, and immediately deliver them on their legs beak to beak, and not touch them any more until they have refused fighting, so long as the teller of the law can tell ten, without they are on their backs, or hung in each other, or in the mat; when they are to set to again in the same manner as before, and continue it till one cock refuses fighting several times, one after another, when it is that cock's battle that fought within the law.

But it sometimes happens that both cocks refuse fighting while the law is telling; when this happens, a fresh cock is to be hovelled, and brought upon the mat as soon as possible, and the setters-to are to toss, which cock is to be set to first, and he that gets the chance is to choose. Then the other which is to be set to last, must be taken up, but not carried into the pit; then setting the hovelled cock down to the other five separate times, telling ten between each setting-to, and then the same to the other cock; and if one fights and the other refuses, it is a battle to the fighting cock; but if both fight, or both refuse, it is a drawn battle. The reason of setting-to five times to each cock, is, that ten times setting-to be-

¹ing the long law, so on their both refusing, the law is to be equally divided between them, as they are both entitled to it alike.

Another way of deciding a battle is, if any person offers to lay ten pounds to a crown (that is, if he is a person thought capable of paying it if he loses, or one who stakes his money upon the mat), and no person takes it until the law-teller tells forty, and calls out three separate times, "Will any one take it?" and no one does, it is the cock's battle the odds are laid on, and the setters-to are not to touch the cocks during the time the forty is telling, without either cock is hung in the mat, or on his back, or hung together.

If a cock should die before the long law is told out, although he fought in the law, and the other did not, he loses his battle; for sure there cannot be a better rule for a cock winning his battle than killing his adversary, in the limited time he is entitled to by cock laws.

There are often disputes with the setters-to, also with the spectators, that is, in setting-to in the long law, for often both cocks refuse fighting until four or five, or more or less times, are told; the

they begin telling from that cock's fighting, and counting but once refused, but they should continue their number on, until one cock has refused ten times: for when the law is begun to be told, it is for both cocks: for if one cock fights within the long law, and the other not, it is a battle to the cock that fought, counting from the first setting-to.

All disputes about bets, or the battle being won or lost, ought to be decided by the spectators, for if the bets are not paid, nor the battles settled according to judgment then given, it will be a good evidence in law if an action is brought for the recovery of such bets. The crowning and mantling of a cock, or setting at the setter-to's hand before he is put to fight another cock, or breaking from his antagonist, is allowed no fight.

The crowning and mashing of a cock, as
 at the fencer's hand before he is put to
 the cock, or breaking from his antagonist, is
 a sign of his courage and strength.

ARTICLES

FOR A

COCK MATCH.

AS MADE USE OF AT THE

COCK-PIT ROYAL

WESTMINSTER.

ARTICLES of agreement made the - - - - day
of - - - - One thousand seven hundred and
- - - - between - - - -

the said parties have agreed, that each of them
shall produce, shew, and weigh, at the - - - -

the - - - - day of - - - - beginning at the

46 ARTICLES FOR A COCK MATCH.

hour of - - - - in the morning, - - - - - cock
 none to be less than three pounds six ounces, and
 more than four pounds eight ounces, and as many
 each parties cocks that come within one ounce
 each other shall fight for - - - - - a battle
 that is, - - - - - each cock; in as equal
 divisions as the battles can be divided into six pits,
 days play at the cock-pit before mentioned: and the
 parties cocks that win the greatest number of battles
 matched out of the number before specified, shall be
 entitled to the sum of - - - - - odd battle
 money, and the sum to be staked into the hands of
 Mr. - - - - - before any cocks are pitted, by
 both parties. And we further agree, to produce
 shew, and weigh, on the said weighing days - - -
 cocks for bye battles, subject to the same weight
 the cocks that fight in the main, and these to be
 added to the number of main cocks unmatched, and
 as many of them as come within one ounce of each
 other, shall fight for - - - - - a battle; the
 number of cocks so matched, to be equally divided
 as will permit of, and added to each day's play with
 the main cocks, and it is also agreed, that the balance
 of the battle money shall be paid at the end of
 each day's play. It is also further agreed, for the
 cocks to fight in silver spurs, and with fair hackles
 and to be subject to all the usual rules of cock-fighting.

ARTICLES FOR A COCK MATCH. 47

practised at the Cock-Pit Royal, Westminster, and
profits arising from the spectators, to be equally
divided between both parties, after all charges are
paid that usually happen on those occasions. Witness
hands the - - - - - day of - - - - - 17

Witness - - - - -

APPLIED FOR A CORK MATCH.

... day of ...

KEY

TO A

MATCH BILL.

A. B's Cocks.

C. D's Cocks.

Lb. Oz.

3

6

1

2

3

—

7

1

2

3

—

8

1

2

3

—

9

1

2

3

—

10

1

2

3

—

11

1

2

3

E

KEY TO A MATCH BILL.

A. B's Cocks.

C. D's Cocks.

Lb. Oz.

3 12

1

2

3

—

13

1

2

3

—

14

1

2

3

—

15

1

2

3

—

4

0

1

2

3

—

1

1

2

3

—

2

1

2

3

KEY TO A MATCH BILL.

51

A. B's Cocks.

C. D's Cocks

Lb. Oz.

4	3
	1
	2
	3
	—
	4
	1
	2
	3
	—
	5
	1
	2
	3
	—
	6
	1
	2
	3
	—
	7
	1
	2
	3
	—
	8

B. Place the number the cock is weighed in column, in a parallel line against this weight.

E 2

KEY TO WATCH BILLS

CO. B. C. C.

A. B. C. D. E.

10. 02

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

Place the number the card is written on
in a parallel line against the weight.

25

CALCULATIONS

FOR

C O C K I N G.

E 3

CALCULATIONS

C K I N G
CALCULATIONS

101

C K I N G

CALCULATIONS

FOR

C O C K I N G.

		Odds	
out of 4	is	2 $\frac{1}{5}$	to 1
out of 5	is	4 $\frac{1}{3}$	to 1
out of 6	is	1 $\frac{10}{11}$	to 1
out of 6	is	8 $\frac{1}{7}$	to 1
out of 7	is	3 $\frac{12}{29}$	to 1
out of 7	is	15	to 1
out of 8	is	1 $\frac{70}{93}$	to 1
out of 8	is	5 $\frac{34}{37}$	to 1
out of 8	is	27 $\frac{4}{8}$	to 1
out of 9	is	2 $\frac{122}{130}$	to 1
out of 9	is	10 $\frac{6}{40}$	to 1
out of 9	is	50 $\frac{1}{3}$	to 1
out of 10	is	1 $\frac{252}{386}$	to 1
out of 10	is	4 $\frac{144}{170}$	to 1
out of 10	is	17 $\frac{16}{38}$	to 1
out of 10	is	92 $\frac{1}{11}$	to 1
out of 11	is	2 $\frac{362}{562}$	to 1

Battles

Odds

8 out of 11	is	7 $\frac{193}{132}$
9 out of 11	is	29 $\frac{38}{67}$
10 out of 11	is	169 $\frac{8}{12}$
7 out of 12	is	1 $\frac{924}{1586}$
8 out of 12	is	4 $\frac{126}{794}$
9 out of 12	is	12 $\frac{209}{299}$
10 out of 12	is	50 $\frac{67}{79}$
11 out of 12	is	314 $\frac{1}{13}$
8 out of 13	is	2 $\frac{263}{595}$
9 out of 13	is	6 $\frac{541}{1093}$
10 out of 13	is	20 $\frac{127}{189}$
11 out of 13	is	88 $\frac{1}{23}$
12 out of 13	is	584 $\frac{1}{7}$
8 out of 14	is	1 $\frac{608}{1519}$
9 out of 14	is	3 $\frac{2492}{3473}$
10 out of 14	is	10 $\frac{203}{1471}$
11 out of 14	is	33 $\frac{262}{235}$
12 out of 14	is	153 $\frac{30}{163}$
13 out of 14	is	1091 $\frac{4}{15}$
9 out of 15	is	2 $\frac{2021}{6640}$
10 out of 15	is	5 $\frac{3104}{4944}$
11 out of 15	is	15 $\frac{1212}{1941}$
12 out of 15	is	55 $\frac{512}{576}$
13 out of 15	is	269 $\frac{98}{121}$
14 out of 15	is	2047
9 out of 16	is	1 $\frac{12870}{26333}$
10 out of 16	is	3 $\frac{5964}{14893}$
11 out of 16	is	8 $\frac{3571}{6885}$
12 out of 16	is	25 $\frac{94}{2571}$
13 out of 16	is	93 $\frac{18}{697}$

FOR COCKING.

37

Words		Odds	
1 out of 16	is	477 $\frac{50}{137}$	to 1
2 out of 16	is	3854 $\frac{17}{17}$	to 1
3 out of 17	is	1 $\frac{3692}{28613}$	to 1
4 out of 17	is	5 $\frac{202}{10889}$	to 1
5 out of 17	is	12 $\frac{4423}{4781}$	to 1
6 out of 17	is	39 $\frac{1256}{1687}$	to 1
7 out of 17	is	156 $\frac{67}{117}$	to 1
8 out of 17	is	850 $\frac{9}{77}$	to 1
9 out of 17	is	7280 $\frac{7}{7}$	to 1
10 out of 18	is	1 $\frac{48626}{107662}$	to 1
11 out of 18	is	3 $\frac{10128}{33004}$	to 1
12 out of 18	is	7 $\frac{12704}{31180}$	to 1
13 out of 18	is	19 $\frac{9824}{12616}$	to 1
14 out of 18	is	63 $\frac{3072}{4048}$	to 1
15 out of 18	is	264 $\frac{524}{988}$	to 1
16 out of 18	is	1523 $\frac{16}{772}$	to 1
17 out of 18	is	13796 $\frac{1}{9}$	to 1
18 out of 19	is	2 $\frac{57493}{84883}$	to 1
19 out of 19	is	4 $\frac{6671}{11773}$	to 1
20 out of 19	is	10 $\frac{10633}{10049}$	to 1
21 out of 19	is	30 $\frac{938}{2083}$	to 1
22 out of 19	is	103 $\frac{136}{1259}$	to 1
23 out of 19	is	450 $\frac{141}{145}$	to 1
24 out of 19	is	2743 $\frac{184}{191}$	to 1
25 out of 19	is	26213 $\frac{3}{5}$	to 1
26 out of 20	is	1 $\frac{184756}{431010}$	to 1
27 out of 20	is	2 $\frac{256726}{263950}$	to 1
28 out of 20	is	6 $\frac{82726}{137980}$	to 1
29 out of 20	is	16 $\frac{20756}{60460}$	to 1
30 out of 20	is	47 $\frac{6926}{31700}$	to 1

18 CALCULATIONS

Battles	is	Odds
16 out of 20	is	168 $\frac{143}{100}$
17 out of 20	is	775 $\frac{133}{100}$
18 out of 20	is	4908 $\frac{147}{100}$
19 out of 20	is	4993 $\frac{151}{100}$

N. B. The foregoing Calculations suppose even money on each battle.

A T A B L E

Shewing the Odds for and against one Side
winning a certain number of Battles, when
there is even money on each Battle.

Tables		Odds
4	One side wins 3 out of 4 is	11 to 1
5	Neither wins 4 out of 5 is	5 to 1
6	One side wins 4 out of 6 is	11 to 1
	Neither wins 5 out of 6 is	25 to 1
7	Neither wins 5 out of 7 is	35 to 1
8	Neither wins 6 out of 8 is	91 to 1
9	One side wins 6 out of 9 is	65 to 1
	Neither wins 7 out of 9 is	105 to 1
10	Neither wins 7 out of 10 is	21 to 1
11	One side wins 7 out of 11 is	281 to 1
	Neither wins 8 out of 11 is	787 to 1
12	One side wins 7 out of 12 is	793 to 1

FOR COCKING.

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Battles	Odds
Neither wins 8 out of 12 is	692 to 397
One side wins 8 out of 13 is	595 to 429
Neither wins 9 out of 13 is	3003 to 1093
One side wins 9 out of 14 is	4473 to 3719
One side wins 9 out of 15 is	9949 to 1335
Neither wins 10 out of 15 is	11435 to 4954
One side wins 9 out of 16 is	26333 to 6435
Neither wins 13 out of 16 is	17875 to 14893
One side wins 10 out of 17 is	20613 to 12158
Neith. w. 11 out of 17 is	136136 to 126008
One f. w. 12 out of 20 is	131725 to 139169

The foregoing Table is so plain, that it needs no explanation.

When there are five battles to fight, it is equal wager that one side wins three battles running.

And when six battles, then it is five to three that one side wins three battles running.

It is $3 \frac{2}{3}$ to 1, you do not win two battles running, when each battle is six to five against; and $2 \frac{1}{3}$ to 1 you do not, when each battle is six to five for you, near fifty shillings a guinea.

It is $4\frac{1}{16}$ to 1, you do not win two battles running, when each battle is five to four against you; and $2\frac{5}{13}$ to 1, when each battle is five to four for you.

It is $5\frac{1}{4}$ to 1, you do not win two battles running, when each battle is six to four against you; and $1\frac{2}{3}$ to 1 you do not, when each battle is six to four for you.

It is 8 to 1 you do not win two battles running, when each battle is two to one against you; and five to four you do not, when the odds in each battle is two to one for you.

Supposing each battle six to five for you, it is 94176 to 66875 (above seven to five) you win the odd battle out of five; but it is 120875 to 40176 (above three to one) you do not win four battles out of five; and almost twenty to one you do not win all five; but it is above fifty to one you do not lose all five and near $6\frac{4}{11}$ to 1 you do not lose four out of the five. And if each battle be five to four for you, it is 35625 to 23424 (above six to four) you win the odd battle out of the five and $17\frac{2729}{3125}$ to 1 you do not win all the five but it is $6\frac{7081}{7424}$ to 1 you do not lose four out of the five, and $56\frac{681}{1024}$ to 1 you do not lose all five.

When there are only two battles to fight, it is 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 you do not win both, when the odds are six to four against you; and 1 $\frac{7}{8}$ to 1 you do not, when each battle is six to four for you.

When the odds are 2 to 1 for you, it is five to four you do not win two battles running; and eight to one you do not lose both.

When there are four battles to fight, and the odds are 2 to 1 for you; then it is 65 to 1, or 4 $\frac{1}{16}$ to 1 you do not win all four; but 80 to 1 you do not lose all.

And if the odds are 2 to 1 for you, then it will be 131 to 132 that you do not win four out of the five, and 211 to 32, or 6 $\frac{19}{32}$ to 1 you do not win all five; but it is 232 to 11 that you do not lose four out of the five; and 242 to 1 you do not lose all five; and likewise it is 248 to 939 you do not win five out of seven, and 1911 to 276 you do not fix out of seven, and 2059 to 128 or 16 $\frac{11}{128}$ to 1 you do not win all seven; but it is 2078 to 109 you do not lose five out of seven; and 2172 to 15, or 14 $\frac{4}{5}$ to 1 you do not lose six, and 2186 to 1, that you do not lose all seven.

The odds of a match in which there are even battles, and one side is three, four, or any other number of battles ahead, it is double the odds you not tie the match, more the odds you do not win it, less one to two.

EXAMPLE.

Suppose in a match of thirty battles, one side was three ahead, and but seven battles to fight, then the other must win five out of the seven to tie, and six out of seven to win the match: look in the Table, and you will find it is $3\frac{12}{29}$ to 1, not 5, and 15 to 1, not 6 out of 7. The double of $3\frac{12}{29}$ is $6\frac{24}{29}$ more, 15 to 21 $\frac{24}{29}$ less, 1 is 20 $\frac{24}{29}$ to 2 in the odds of such a match.

Suppose nine battles to fight, and one side is five battles ahead, then the other side must win seven out of nine to save, and eight out of nine to win, therefore the odds will be 69 to 1.

FOR COCKING.

63

ODDS IN THE MAIN OF

SEVEN BATTLES.

is 4 $\frac{292}{379}$	to 1
is 2 $\frac{10205}{22646}$	to 1
is 13 $\frac{50}{289}$	to 1
is 1 $\frac{1148281}{1817344}$	to 1
is 3 $\frac{14636}{127413}$	to 1
is 1 $\frac{3843421}{7821875}$	to 1
is 1 $\frac{10496389}{26126664}$	to 1
is 2 $\frac{285577}{2896873}$	to 1
is 3 $\frac{2110915}{4344064}$	to 1
is 1 $\frac{252169}{285687}$	to 1

FIVE BATTLES.

is 3 $\frac{39}{61}$	to 1
is 2 $\frac{149}{592}$	to 1
is 8 $\frac{35}{53}$	to 1
is 1 $\frac{12199}{23426}$	to 1
is 2 $\frac{2857}{4509}$	to 1
is 1 $\frac{29301}{65875}$	to 1
is 1 $\frac{53341}{158076}$	to 1
is 1 $\frac{38166}{3125}$	to 1
is 2 $\frac{17109}{1344}$	to 1
is 1 $\frac{4441}{6185}$	to 1

THREE BATTLES.

is 2 $\frac{6}{7}$	to 1
is 1 $\frac{37}{44}$	to 1
is 5 $\frac{2}{3}$	to 1
is 1 $\frac{121}{304}$	to 1
is 2 $\frac{13}{81}$	to 1
is 1 $\frac{181}{575}$	to 1
is 1 $\frac{253}{972}$	to 1
is 1 $\frac{214}{325}$	to 1
is 2 $\frac{131}{460}$	to 1
is 1 $\frac{73}{135}$	to 1

EACH BATTLE.

2	to	1
3	to	2
3	to	1
5	to	4
5	to	3
6	to	5
7	to	6
7	to	5
7	to	4
8	to	6

SUPPOSE EVEN BETS ON BOTH SIDES, THEN ONE WINS

3 out of 4	is	5	to	3, or	$1\frac{2}{3}$	to	1
6 out of 9	is	65	to	63, or	$1\frac{2}{63}$	to	1
7 out of 11	is	231	to	181, or	$1\frac{50}{181}$	to	1
8 out of 13	is	2380	to	1716, or	$1\frac{664}{1716}$	to	1
9 out of 15	is	9949	to	6435, or	$1\frac{3514}{6435}$	to	1
10 out of 17	is	20613	to	12155, } or	$1\frac{8458}{12155}$	to	1
not 11	is	21879	to	10889, } or	$2\frac{101}{10889}$	to	1
11 out of 19	is	84883	to	46189, } or	$1\frac{38694}{46189}$	to	1
not 12	is	20995	to	11773, } or	$1\frac{9222}{11773}$	to	1
12 out of 21	is	173965	to	88179, } or	$1\frac{85786}{88179}$	to	1
not 13	is	323323	to	200965, } or	$1\frac{122358}{200965}$	to	1
13 out of 23	is	2842226	to	1352078, or	$2\frac{68035}{1352078}$	to	1

323323 is not 13 13 out of 23
 2842226 is
 1352078, or 2 60035 to 1
 1352078, or 2 60035 to 1
 1352078, or 2 60035 to 1

Shewing the odds against each side winning two battles running.

THE STRONG SIDE.				ODDS IN EACH.		THE WEAK SIDE.			
<i>£. s. d.</i>						<i>£. s. d.</i>			
0 8 3	to	0 4 0		8	to	0 17 9 1/4	1/2 to	0 4 0	
0 7 9	12/4 to	0 4 0		7	to	0 19 0 1/4	2 1/2 to	0 4 0	
0 7 1 1/4	1/2 to	0 4 0		6	to	1 1 0	to	0 4 0	
0 6 6 1/4	to	0 4 0		8	to	1 3 0 1/4	2 1/2 to	0 4 0	
0 6 2 1/4	13/2 to	0 4 0		5	to	1 4 5 1/4	1/2 to	0 4 0	
0 5 10 1/2	6/4 to	0 4 0		7	to	1 6 3	to	0 4 0	
0 5 8 4/8	48/1 to	0 4 0		9	to	1 7 4 1/4	1/2 to	0 4 0	
0 5 0	to	0 4 0		2	to	1 12 0	to	0 4 0	

FOR COCKING.

THE USE OF THE FOREGOING TABLE.

Suppose a match between Kent and Middlesex, and the odds are six to five Middlesex against Kent each battle; it will be 9s. 5d. and $\frac{1}{3}$ of a farthing, to 4s. that Middlesex does not win the next two battles: and it is 15s. $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{7}{2}$ of a farthing to 4s. that Kent does not win the next two battles.

If the bets are eight to seven, each battle in favour of Middlesex, then it is 10s. and 4s. that Middlesex does not win the two next battles; and 14s. 4d. $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{2}$ to 4s. Kent does not win the next two battles.

When thirty battles is in a match it is 918624304 to 155117520 not a drawn match almost 6 to 1.

And 4 $\frac{124796}{184736}$ to 1 when 20 battles

And 4 $\frac{19443}{48613}$ to 1 when 18 battles

And $4 \frac{1186}{12876}$ to 1 when 16 battles.

And $3 \frac{2636}{3432}$ to 1 when 14 battles.

And $3 \frac{400}{924}$ to 1 when 12 battles.

And $3 \frac{16}{252}$ to 1 when 10 battles.

And $2 \frac{46}{70}$ to 1 when 8 battles.

And $2 \frac{1}{3}$ to 1 when 6 battles.

And $1 \frac{2}{3}$ to 1 when 4 battles.

These Calculations suppose even money on each battle.

THE END.

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